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THE
TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I. BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MAY 30, 1835. NUMBER 39.

TERMS

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult., it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the "Texas Republican for one month, viz

Resolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised, a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c. & &c. When such degree, diploma, or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,
T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

Attorney at Law.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.
Jno. Chaffin, }
J S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, } San Felipe,
Mosely Baker, }

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PILOTAGE
of the Brazos.

THE undersigned being appointed Pilot by the Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Columbia for the Bar of the Brazos takes this opportunity of informing all whom it may concern that he shall strictly adopt the following rules—In all cases when observe the following signals. The Mexican Flag will be hoisted o the Top of the Staff in high water; and in crossing the Bar being two white Flags with a red Ball in each in a range, should it not be possible to board a Vessel and not prudent for a Vessel to attempt to cross the Bar the Mexican Flag will be hoisted half mast and under no circumstances will the signals be exhibited.

F. J. HASKINS, Branch Pilot.

Velasco, May 9th 1835.

P. S. The undersigned has provided two substantial Boats & a full crew and is determnied to use every exertion in the discharge of his duties.— F. J. HASKINS.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of land, being part of the league granted by the mexican government to Chriesman, situated on the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river and with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one hundred head of cattle of which there are about six yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

JOHN R. JONES.

San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

MAY 30, : :... :.. .:.:::::..:::':: 1835.

BANK OF TEXAS.

A charter has been granted for a bank to be established in the Department of Brazos, denominated the 'Bank of Commerce and Agriculture,' a copy of which will be found in another column.

The letter of Col. Almonte, on whose authority we founded our disapprobation of the sentiments contained in the anonymous communication of 'Coahuilatexanus,' will be found below.

[redacted]

COMMUNICATION.

(*For the Republican*)

ODD CRUMBS—FROM A BACHELOR'S JOURNAL.—No 4.

Another Birth day has rolled over my head—stealthily, as if time sought to tread lighter than usual. I am sad when I think how soon I shall be an old man! when wrinkles will be visible in the fullness of my cheek—when "crows feet" will cluster about my eyes, and silver hairs glitter amid my locks, or lie thinly and dignified upon my brow;—Oh it is melancholy for one who enjoys life as I do—to whom, mere existence is a blessing—whose heart is so lifted by the charms of nature—so linked to the pleasures of society—so bound by the fascinations of beauty, to dwell on a coming time, when all these, will fade into utter dimness; when the birds of spring—the flowers of summer, and autumn's pallid leaf. will start, and bloom and fall unheeded—when music no more shall gladden the thirsting ear, nor woman's words enthrall the soul—when the mazy dance may never again be threaded—when the "gay shifting crowd" shall pass me by unnoted, and the feet of strangers press my grave! My grave? yes my grave!

Some, with a fancy more natural than sensible, would fain be buried in a quiet nook, where the wavy branches of some fair tree should shade their resting—where some sweet stream should kiss its banks to music, and then flow off in silence, like a departing friend! They would have the high and unattainable stars to shed their beams upon it; they would wish the scent of flowers to be around it, and all that the deepest romance could devise, or the daintiest imagination compass, they would call to be gathered there.

These conceits are pretty; and they are innocent—are they useful? When we consider how thick lie the chances of death, how suddenly disease comes—how rapid and noiseless are the wings of accident—When we remember, that in various climates, far from the haunts of childhood, and the places which know us well, we may be called away from earth—in the most unsightly scenes—among rocks, on the desert or the ocean; Is it well to train the mind to a contemplation of any lovely solitude, as the place of one final repose?

How few, of all the sentimentalists of this, or any age, have closed their eyes upon their landscapes dearest to their hearts? I have seen the son of a palaced lord, surrender his breath in a novel, and the veriest wretch of the universe, die at the tender twilight—with the purple gleams of the west, upon his haggard features, and the checkered shade of blossoms that lived in perfume, near him.

For my part, I never dwell on the locality of my grave, if the rites of sepulture are extended to me, I shall be buried *somewhere*—in the earth probab[illegible]ly in the sea—In either, I can feel the evening wind—[illegible] hear the crickets song or gaze on the lights of heaven as well as if my poor bones slept amongst the loveliest scenes of Italy, or in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

They may lay me where they please
In the silent nook of the forest woods,
Where the hum of the city never intrudes.
Under the tremulous trees;
Or in some desolate cave—
Away in the damp and lovely glen,
Far from the trodden haunts of men,
Give my cold form its grave,

'Mid the wide deserts gloom,
Where the Siroc comes on a pinion fleet
And the Simoom sickens, with deadly heat,
Make in the sand, my tomb!
If in the deep cool sea,
I rise and sink with its billowy swell,
Or quiet sleep in some coral cell,
It mattereth not to me.

Haply I'd love to dwell
With the ocean-maids, in their sea-green halls,
And play with their hair, as it clustring falls,
Like fringe from a teinted shell;
And listen to tones, whose sound
Is far and sweet, like the misty hums
Of the summer bees, when their music comes
From flow'rs, on the damp green ground.—

* * *

BANK CHARTER.

The Constitutional Congress of the free independent and sovereign State of Coahuila and Texas, has thought proper to decree.—

ART. 1st. There is hereby granted the establishment of a Bank in the Department of Brazos, which shall be denominated, the Bank of Commerce and Agriculture,—The Citizen Samuel M. Williams, as Empresario, shall take measures for its establishment.—

ART. 2nd. The capital of said Bank shall not exceed 1 million of dollars divided into ten thousand shares of one Hundred dollars each.—

ART. 3d. Subscribers to the amount of at least three thousand shares having been obtained the Empresario shall call a meeting of the stockholders, who shall proceed to the election of eight Directors who shall appoint a President from among themselves and shall discharge the duties of their office for one year.—

Art. 4th. To obtain the office of Director, it is required to be a citizen of the State and the owner of at least five shares.—

Art. 5th The notes shall be counted at the rate of one for each share, but no one stockholder, shall have more than fifty suffrages, no matter how many shares he may own. Those who are absent may vote by proxy.—

Art. 6th. The Directors shall be rewarded annually, and the convocation for this purpose shall be 45 days previous to the expiration of their term of office, and the elec[illegible] the Directors sha[illegible] days before the expiration [illegible] the Current year.—

Art. 7th. The Directory shall form by laws for the management of all the concerns of the company.—

Art. 8th. The Bills which may be issued by the Bank shall be signed by the President and Cashier the name of the Company, and the capital of the Bank shall be responsible for the payment of said Bills.—the bank can sue and be sued.—

Art. 9th. For the encouragement of Commerce the arts and industry, the Bank can make loans at the rate of eight per cent per annum, when the term of the loan does not exceed six months, and ten over that term, exacting from the borrower, the necessary security.—

Art. 10th. The stocholders, shall give security by a lien upon real estate in the Republic, to the amount of their several shares, and as soon as one hundred thousand dollars at least shall have been paid into the vaults of the Bank, it may commence opperations, after previous examination made by a commissioner, whom the Government shall appoint, and who shall likewise make an annual report of the affairs of the company.—

Art. 11th. The duration of

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PROSPECTUS
FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE TELEGRAPH
AND
TEXAS PLANTER

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

That this is the most eligible location for such an establishment, is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communications from the interior are earliest received, and being a central place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party; but will fearlessly expose crime and political error wherever met with —Its columns will be open to all but the editors will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting such communications as they may deem unworthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principles and measures as have a tendency to promote union between Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them; The papers from the interior will be received, and every things of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most important to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the people of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet large than any hitherto published in Texas, at $5 per annum in advance $6 at the expiration of six months, and $7 if not paid until th nd of the year

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PROPOSALS,

Repeated applications having been made at thi office for copies of the Federal and State Constitu tions, and various Statutes of the State, including a the Colonization Laws that time after time have bee printed by the different previous proprietors of thi stablishment, the subscriber and proprietor is no making arrangements to procure all of said laws o the State applicable to this Colony, and to have th same translated by a translator whose capacity sha e admitted, and to publish the same, after the a ngement of several members of the bar; with an In dex and marginal notes. The subscriber is well sat ished of the general utility of such acompilation, h therefore intends to spare no pains or expense i its accomplishment. If he receives that support th will justify the publication thework will be offere to the public as soon as it can be prepared, a THREE DOLLARS for each copy, to be paid on th delivery of the Book. That no more than the num ber subscribed for will be printed, the subscriptio list is now offered to which all disposed to encour age the work can be subcribed before the same i closed.

F C. GRAY.

NOTICE.

TO facilitate the settlement of successions in or
der that the creditors and heirs may obtai
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S. DINSMORE, *Primary Judge.*
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NOTICE

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T. F. L. PARROTT

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EDMUND AND

1835,

this Bank shall be for twenty years and may establish branches in any part of the State.—

The Constitutional Governor of the State, will cause—this to be printed, published and circulated and that due compliance may be given to it.

CHURCH PRIVILEGES.

"The extent to which the privileges of the church were formerly carried, if it be not so still, by the Italian priesthood, even in those states which are not under the temporal control of the Roman pontiff, was placed during my stay at Florence in rather a ridiculous point of view. It is known that the Catholic churches and their Precincts were regarded as sanctuaries, not merely for the protection of the debtors, but even of those who had committed the greatest crimes. In a church, situated in the immediate neighborhood of the house in which I happened to be lodged, a person had taken refuge suspected of the murder and other crimes, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. He was by trade a shoemaker, and had sufficient influence in the place to procure employment and food for a period of several months, during which he was accustomed to sit at his work on the steps, or under the portico of the church, and to treat the civil authorities with contempt and defiance.

The case of this daring offender was at length represented to the grand-duke and his ministers, who succeeded in persuading the ecclesiastical [illegible] of the church, by a legal fiction, to de[illegible] criminal of the ben[illegible] of sanctuary. It is needless to say, that in catholic countries the churches remain constantly open, so that those who avail themselves of its protecting privilege have perpetual freedom of ingress and egress; but even if it were otherwise, as the external precints confer the same security with the church itself, there would often be little hardship under an Italian sky in spending the night as well as the day in open air.

The method adopted by the authorities for bringing the shoemaker to justice, was to shut the doors of the church when he was at work in the portico, and by placing a guard, or cordon of sentenels around the precincts, to starve him into a surrender, by intercepting his supplies of food and water. The wretched creature held out with great obstinacy for three or four days, but was at length compelled to submit to a trial for his offence and ultimately to that horrid sort of execution so common in Italy,—he was broken on the wheel.—Memories of Sir James Campbell.

EARTHQUAKE AT OMOA.—We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter, dated

OMOA, February 7, 1835.

The most tremendous eruptions of have taken place in the intemeously in different places, attended with tremendous earthquakes which sunk three large towns, besides many villages, so that no trace of them remains, and destroyed a large portion of St. Miguel and St. Salvador. The air was so obscured by ashes and smoke, that for eight days the inhabitants were obliged to group their way with torches. The reports were like the firing musquetry and cannon attended with showers of rocks, stones and cinders. The lava in some places ran the distance of sixty leagues, destroying every thing in its couse. In Alancho they thought the day of judgment had arrived, and more than three hundred marriages took place among people who had previously lived in a state of concubinage. I think a visitation of that kind might be beneficial in New Orleans. The earthquakes were felt very sensibly both here and in Truxillo, and the reports of the erruptions a long way west of the Belize. The ashes fell here for about twenty hours like snow, and it was so dark as to require candles at 12 o'clock, a. m. One volcano burst about forty miles back of Truxillo.

From the N. O. Bulletin

By the Bunker Hill we have been favored with Louisville papers to 23d March. The Van Buren paper of that city has already opened upon Ju White. The Advertiser of the has the following paragraph:

JUDGE WHITE.

The democrats of the Union ha only to ask themselves three questi in relation to Judge White:

Is he about to dictate to the wh party, and thus constrain to make h President.

Is he aiming to divide and bre down the party?—or,

Has he thrown himself into the ar of a portion, opposing and abandon his old political associates?

If these questions can all be tru answered in the negative— *If not the members of the democra* party will be able to decide wheth they can consistently *vote* for t Judge.

We give the subjoined article fro the *Louisville Journal*, as part of th history of the times:

The Editor of the Nashville Re publican a few weeks ago, ventured i a very decorous manner, to vindicat General JACKSON from the charge o favoring the election of MARTIN VA BUREN, or, in any other words, of at empting to name his successor.

"*We will not (said he,) for an inst* elieve, that he will descend from high estate," to take an active p he ensuing election, or consent t an improper & unrepublican influ in the appointment of his success but we speak now of his private an personal feelings, of which, as a man he cannot entirely rid himself, and we ask again, how can he prefer MARTIN VAN BUREN to HUGH L. WHITE?"

Though the Editor of the Republican was a true friend of the General, and shewed himself to be so, in the very article from which the above is quoted; the latter takes fire, and writes the following to the Rev. James Gwin. The poor Editor had unwittingly violated the first principles of Jacksonism, to wit: *unflinching adherence to the party candidate for office!*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1835.

MY REV. SIR:—I observe in the Nashville Republican of the 10th inst. an article headed "General Jackson's Preference," which I think it my duty to notice.

All my friends know, that since I have been in the Executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference with the elective Franchise; and have invariably acted upon the principle, that to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right—influenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good. And yet the Editor of this paper, professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me personally with an attempt to divide the great body of republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President; and by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals in the language of my bitterests enemies, here and elsewhere: to the independence of the people, as a shield against "my dictation," which he supposes may be attempted. Every one must see that the professions of the Editor in that article are made to take the form of friendship, in order that he may more succesfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great Republican principles which I have endeavoured to advance as President of the United States:—and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons in any exigency, which threatens the ascendency of those principles. All my friends must perceive, that to be consistent, my preference as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of Republicans: and yet if this individual should not be Judge White, the Editor of the Republican is ready to cry out "Dictation."

Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion in order that you may do me Justice.

You are at liberty to say on all occasions, that, regarding the people as the true source of polical power, I am always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment:—that, discarding all personal preferences, I consider the true policy of the friends of Republican privileges to send delegates fresh from the people, to a general convention, for the purpose of selecting candid

[redacted]

on to use avors to succeed in my profession." Mr. Chalmers was so struck with this strait forward and honest reply, that he honestly ,exclaimed "Veronica is yours."

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, on the 28th day of June at 12 o'clock, one thousand acres of land on Austins Bayou, about eight miles from GalvestonBay & about 6 miles from Oyster Bay, this land is valuable for raising Hogs and Stock and Cotton &c.—There may be got three or four handsome summer seats as it is in a very healthey part of the country.

E. P. MYRICK.

May 27th 1835. 39–5t

FOR SALE.

A Good four wheel-light-carriage; for sale on accomodating terms —Apply to

EDMUND ANDREWS.

POETRY.

SUNRISE ON THE HILLS.

I stood upon the hills, when heaven's wide arch
Was glorious with the sun's returning march,
And woods were brightened, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales.
The clouds were far beneath me:—bathed in light
They gathered mid-way round the wooded height,
And in their fading glory shone
Like hosts in battle overthrown,
As many a pinnacle, with shifting glance,
Through the grey mist thrust up its shattered lance,
And rocking on the cliff was left
The dark pine blasted, bare, and cleft.
The veil of cloud was lifted,—and below
Glowed the rich valley, and the river's flow
Was darkened by the forest's shade,
Or glistened in the white cascade,
Where upward in the mellow blush of day
The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way.

I heard the distant waters dash—
I saw the current whirl and flash—
And richly by the blue lake's silver beach
The words were bending with a silent reach.
Then o'er the vale wtih gentle swell
The music of the village bell
Came sweetly to the echo-giving hills,
And the wild horn, whose voice the woodland fills,
Was ringing to the merry shout
That faint and far the glen sent out,
Where, answering to the sudden shot, thin smoke
Through thick-leaved branches from the dingle broke.

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,—
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills!—no tears
Dim the sweet look that nature wears.

H. W. L.

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world since even fiction itself must be governed by it, and can only please by its resemblance. The appearance of reality is necessary to make any passion agreeably represented, and to be able to move others we must be moved ourselves, or at least seem to be so, upon some probable grounds.—Shaftsbury.

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RAZORIA TEXAS.

JUNE 6, :::::::::::::::::::::: 1835.

Information has reached this place, that three men has lately been murdered by the Indians, near Labidæ Crossing. We have not been able to learn the particulars of the affair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Columbia, June 2, 1835.

Mr. Editor—

Having visited Texas for the purpose of seeing if I could find sufficient inducements to move and settle my family, and to locate my business in this province, one of the most important matters of inquiry, was, how efficient are the laws of the State, in the protection of persons and property? I happened at a tavern a few days ago—where one of your papers were handing around, and in due time, I had the pleasure to handle and examine its columns. Almost the first item that caught my eyes, was your proposition to publish the Federal & State Constitutions, and State Laws, I highly approved of this proposition, and believe that nine tenths of the persons who visit this country would get a copy whether they intended to settle here or not,—But while congratulating the public on soon passessing such an important and indispensible acquisition to their other literature.—From the very same page of your paper bursts on my view, a gross violation of your laws in the instance, lengthily detailed and reprimanded, respecting the refusal to pay the Revenue of the Custom House at Galveston.

I did not intend to push my inquiries from the contents of your paper—and was contemplating this reprehensible state of things—when, lo! From the very same page, in another column, another annomilous legal proceeding struck my notice; viz: the Ayuntamiento of the jurisdiction of Columbia, had passed a law and inforced it "under the penalty of $100!!" respecting *DOCTORS!!!*—Really, Mr. Editor, I would be pleased to see your code of laws, and especially that great finishing clause, which says, *these laws may, or they may not be complied with, and if they will not suit, any law may be made by any body!!!* I can't tell what Mexico will say to all this.—I "guess" what I would say, I think, Mr. Editor, that your laws ought to be printed.

A. TRAVELLER.

Mr. Editor:—

I noticed in the Republican of the 30th ult., a dictatorial article, over the signiture of M. D.—which among other *courtious intimations*; politely begs "leave to inform those persons" "styling themselves Doctors" of some former resolutions passed by the Ayuntamiento.

From the tone, and officiousness of this article, as also its quotations, Mr. M. D. alludes to myself in part, and, I will consequently ask the *gentleman* one or two questions,—(which he may answer or not, *ad libitum*) Does he mean to commence a broil with other Physicians coming to this country, to excite public prejudice against them? Or is it to frighten them from this jurisdiction for the purpose of monopolizing the practice? At any rates, there [illegible] his notice that professional courtesy, which characterizes the magnanimous and efficient competitor, or gentleman. Now sir, whatever may be his motives, he will find that the independence, and impartiality of the free people of this province, will not sustain an exhorbitant monopoly,—or tolerate the proscriptions of any dictatorial, or aristocratical junto. As to myself, I only ask of this enlightened community, an opportunity of proving my capacity at the bed-side, as a Physician—while I am prepared to show ample testimony to the world, of my legitimacy in the profession, and hold myself at all times perfectly responsible to the *constitutional* officers of the law, for taxes, and leave to exercise it. I am sir, very respectfully yours and the pulic's humble servant.

A. APPLEWHITE. M. D.

P. S. The above is written under ngest convictions that the arti h it alludes, must be th f a Physician—yet I ribe to either medical gentlemen of this town—the weakness and downright ignorance, which characterises the piece.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in your paper an article, over the signature of M. D., shewing the authority under which the Medical Censors of this place first obtained their power. There has never been such a law passed—and if that body enforces such a law, *it must be arbitrarily enforced.* Now, sir, as to the legitimacy of their body, the extent of their authority, I know not, neither do I care. But, this much I do know, that Dr. Harris, an efficient and experienced practitioner, has applied for leave to practice, which was denied him. He also tendered to the President of the Ayuntamiento, the sum of $25, for a license to practice, which was also refused him.

JOHN CHAFFIN.

OUTRAGES that demand redress, have been recently perpetrated by the Indians; an other of our citizens has been wantonly masacred; the open hand of friendship extended by the savage, proved a fetter to hold him within the reach of the *Scalping Knife.* Shall the faithless, murderous savages go unpunished? Shall treachery and plunder and murder be permitted to stalk with impunity among a civilized people? Let policy, interest and humanity answer the question.

The undersigned having full confidence in the declarations of the permanent Volunteer Company of Texas Militia, ("that they will scourge the savage, that they will give protection to the settler, avenge the murder of their fellow citizens.") Do therefore obligate themselves to pay said company the respective sums annexed to their signatures.

THE undersigned feeling a common interest in the prosperity and happiness of the countryand being duly impressed, with the necessity of giving protection to the persons and property of their fellow-citizens. on the frontier against the various tribes of hostile and savage Indians:—Have associated themselves under the style of the permanent Volunteer Company of Texas Militia.—Solemnly pledging themselves the one to the other, and to the people at large, that they will organize, and commence duty as early as practicable, obligating themselves to spare no pains in giving protection to the settler, and avenging the repeated outrages that said indians have already perpetrated.